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JPRS L/9838

9 July 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 31/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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9 July 1981

WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 31/81)

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HEROIN COURIER SENTENCED--A broker was yesterday sentenced in the High Court to 10 years' imprisonment for possessing \$3.7 million worth of heroin for unlawful trafficking. Tong Cho-yan (39), who had pleaded not guilty to the charge, was found guilty by a jury after 3-1/2 hours' deliberation. Mr Justice Baber said he accepted that Tong was a mere courier but the court had to pass a deterrent sentence in view of the large amount of drugs involved. Tong was arrested on August 8 by four Blue Beret police officers in Baker Street, Hunghom. At the time he was carrying two travelling bags containing 21 lbs of heroin. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 81 p 13]

HEROIN MANUFACTURER JAILED--A 35-year-old hawker was yesterday sentenced in the High Court to 11 years' imprisonment for possessing heroin worth \$5 million for trafficking and possessing a substance used in the manufacture of drugs. Yeung Chong-hung was convicted by a jury after a trial. During the trial the court was told that Yeung was stopped by police as he was about to enter a flat in Kwai Ling House, Tsun Wan Centre. Inside they found a complete factory set up for the manufacture of heroin and a mixture containing a total of 1,685 grams of heroin. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 81 p 13]

HEROIN TRAFFICKER GUILTY--A detective inspector who posed as a drug buyer bought a pound of heroin for \$32,000 from two men, Victoria District Court was told yesterday. One of the men, Fung Sin-keung (23), a waiter, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge Evans after he had pleaded guilty to possessing dangerous drugs for trafficking. The other man had been sentenced on April 4 to three years' imprisonment after he pleaded guilty before Judge Cruden. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 May 81 p 16]

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--A total of 3,161 vice-raids were carried out by the police throughout the Colony in April. They resulted in the arrest and prosecution of 1,854 people, according to statistics released by police yesterday. Of these, 493 people were arrested in 946 raids in Hongkong island, 1,027 in 1,965 raids in Kowloon and 330 in 240 raids in the New Territories. Four others were arrested by Narcotics Bureau officers in 10 raids. During last month's crack-down on drug traffickers and peddlers, police arrested 512 people in 906 raids on premises and in street search operations. Drugs seized included 12.3 kilograms of heroin, 1.11 kilograms of heroin base, 0.76 kilograms of opium, 18.28 grams of barbitone and 48.66 grams of morphine. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 May 81 p 7]

HEROIN DISTRIBUTION CENTER--Narcotics Bureau detectives yesterday arrested a 22-year-old man in connection with the seizure of 1,000 grams of heroin worth \$250,000 from a Tung Choi Street flat in Mongkok. The arrest and seizure follow two months of investigations. Equipment associated with heroin packing was also seized from the flat, which police believe was being used as a heroin distribution centre. The arrested man is expected to be charged today with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jun 81 p 9]

CSO: 5320



INDIA

BRIEFS

RAJASTHAN OPIUM PRODUCTION--Kota, (Rajasthan), June 8 (UNI)--A total of 456 tonnes of opium was produced in Rajasthan this year, with the average per hectare production exceeding 45 kg, the highest in sixteen years. This was stated here yesterday by Narcotics Deputy Commissioner Lalit Mankad. About 44,000 farmers in 2,749 villages of Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur districts were engaged in opium cultivation, he said. Mr Mankad said that Rajasthan led the other two opium growing States in the country--Madhya Pradesh and UP--in average production per hectare, though total production was the highest in Madhya Pradesh. Mr Mankad said over Rs 7.80 crore was paid to the farmers for the opium crop. The State Government earned over Rs 1.5 crore as revenue from the opium crop he said. In reply to a question about licensing policy, Mr Mankad said henceforth licences for growing opium will be issued only to those farmers who had produced a minimum of 28 kg of opium per hectare. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Jun 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300

## MALAYSIA

### LARGE-SCALE EXPANSION SCHEDULED FOR ANTINARCOTICS UNIT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 May 81 p 14

[Article by Halimah Todd]

[Text]

A STRAW of heroin costs only \$5 today on the streets of Penang — down by half from a year ago.

This is just the first effect of the bumper opium crop just harvested in the Golden Triangle. But it is not the last. Intelligence sources predict that this year the supply of heroin will increase, its purity will rise and its price will drop. As a result, the number of young Malaysians hooked on drugs is almost certain to rise.

"There will be bodies all over the place," warned an undercover anti-dadah agent, who expects more deaths from overdoses now that many addicts have switched from smoking to injecting heroin.

Information about the drug traffic is always educated guesswork — based on informants, arrests and the tiny number of registered addicts.

The best intelligence network on the international trade in heroin is the American Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) which have offices throughout Europe and Asia. American

Embassy sources in Kuala Lumpur are seriously worried about the effects of the big poppy harvest on trafficking in and through Malaysia.

In the past two years, they explain, drought in the Golden Triangle has caused buyers in Europe to switch to the cheaper, more plentiful heroin grown in the Middle East.

### Bigger kick

The Chinese Kongs, operating from the Netherlands, used to supply 80 to 90 per cent of Europe's needs via Bangkok, Penang and Hong Kong. Now they have been ousted from the market by syndicates using Turkish migrant workers who run drugs mainly into Germany.

The Kongs have also suffered heavily from arrests in Europe, Singapore and Malaysia. Now only an estimated 10 per cent of the drug trade in Europe is supplied from South-East Asia. No Malaysian traffickers have been arrested in Germany or Holland for almost a year.

In Malaysia the years of drought pushed up the price. There was a severe shortage of No. 3 heroin which Malaysians smoke, since it was more profitable to turn the opium into liquid heroin (No. 4) which Thais inject.

Some addicts grew desperate enough to seek help; but, according to the police, many more turned to crime to get the average \$30 a day they needed. To get a bigger kick out of what little they could afford, many addicts turned from "chasing the dragon" (inhaling the smoke) to injecting liquid heroin straight into their veins. Even addicts regard injectors as "gone cases" who risk an overdose every time they push in the needle.

But that was in the drought years. In 1979 the harvest in the Golden Triangle was only about 165 tons; last year it was an estimated 235 tons. The crop which has just come in is a hefty 600 tons, more than double that of the drought years.

The stuff now being

sold in Penang and hawked to foreign buyers is not from this harvest yet. Like good businessmen, the wholesalers on the Thai-Laotian border are liquidating old stock before the abundant supplies from this year's crop force prices right down.

But with the European market tied to Arab suppliers, where will all this death-dust go?

Australian narcotics agents fear that their population will become the target market. American DEA agents have already noted a flurry of American buyers descending on Bangkok eager for the new "sale prices."

### Local users

But the easiest and safest markets will be local users — in Thailand and in Malaysia. The DEA office in Thailand has estimated that half of this year's harvest will be consumed in South-East Asia itself. The local market is easier because it is close at hand and safer because the trade can be kept within the trusted networks of

family and clan.

Never completely safe though. The Malaysian Anti-Dadah Unit has made seven big busts this year culminating in a raid led by its head, Datuk Jarjis, on a house in Old Klang Road last week which arrested six members of what police described as a multi-million syndicate operating in three countries. Raw opium worth \$2 million was seized in that raid.

In the first three months of this year, police seized more than six times the amount of heroin netted in the whole of 1980. Whether these successes are attributable to bigger quantities of drugs passing through the country or to better intelligence work by the unit as Datuk Jarjis claims, is an open question.

Datuk Jarjis denies that the trade is organised in big syndicates.

### Kong wars

"The picture of one big controlling syndicate is a myth," he said. "Anybody who likes to take the risk can take part."

"There is a lot of casual trading going on. It only takes three or four people to form a syndicate."

Not everyone agrees

with this analysis. The Mentri Besar of Johore recently shocked the nation when he claimed that VIPs in the State were involved in organising and financing the dadah traffic.

American Embassy sources said the trade used to be run mainly by the Teochew syndicate, the Ah Kong, whose financiers lived in Singapore and left middle-level operatives to physically handle transshipment through Malaysia. This South-East Asian network has been disrupted by arrests, but it will probably reactivate itself now that supply is plentiful.

But Datuk Jarjis points out that if big organisations controlled the trade, then pushers horning in on their territory would be killed — witness the Kong wars in Amsterdam. This does not happen in Malaysia. Nor has the unit been able to trace connections between the seven groups arrested this year.

Open slather for freelancers makes arresting dadah traffickers like killing the hydra — as soon as one group is eliminated, two more spring up to take its place.

The Anti-Dadah Unit (or Division Eight as it is called within the po-

lice) is racing against time to equip itself to combat the expected influx of cheap heroin.

For years an ineffective and pitifully understaffed unit under the Prime Minister's Department, it was transferred to the police in 1979 and now has 37 officers and men. This will be dramatically enlarged this year. Approval has just been given to increase the establishment to 2,040 police of all ranks and 803 civilians, Datuk Jarjis said.

Last year, the unit had no one on the ground outside Kuala Lumpur. Now it has some officers in the north. Next year, it will have undercover intelligence and enforcement agents in every State.

The unit will then have the teeth — and the ears — to crack down on trafficking. Its arrest record is already impressive. The public is so anti-dadah that tipoffs lead to the arrest of an average 400 people a month, Datuk Jarjis said. But most of them are addicts arrested for possession of a few straws and soon out on the streets again. Only an intelligence network of trained agents can catch those who make a profit from the addict's misery.

CSO: 5300/8344

MALAYSIA

NATIONWIDE DRUG RAIDS RESULT IN 412 ARRESTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 May 81 p 13

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. —** Police seized about seven kgs of dadah worth about \$220,000 in 86 raids on drug dens and distributing centres throughout the country over the past three weeks.

A spokesman said today 412 people, including women, were also arrested.

The arrests included a couple suspected of trafficking in 5,000 gms of prepared opium and seven others suspected of trafficking about 1,150 gms of the same drug. The couple were picked up in a

raid on a shophouse in Jalan Silang here on April 3.

In Alor Star the following day, police arrested a man in Jalan Tunku Ibrahim and seized a pound of heroin worth about \$48,000. Another suspect was later arrested in the town.

On April 13, police raided a house in Ampang Village, Ipoh, and seized 78 packets of heroin weighing about 700 gms with the help of a locally bred Narco-dog "Medan".

The Doberman sniffed out the heroin drug in two milk tins. A woman was detained.

In Kota Kinabalu the following day, police arrested a man and seized about 75 gms of heroin at a house in Jalan Guaran.

In Batu Pahat the same day, police seized 127 gms of heroin in two raids and arrested three men.

On April 16, police recovered 87 grammes of heroin from a car and seized another 160 gms at a house in Jalan Sri Gala a week later.

Police also arrested a man at a coffee shop in Tampoi after finding 36 gms of heroin in 12 packets on him.

CSO: 5300/8344

MALAYSIA

KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE POLICE BREAK SMUGGLING RING

Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 May 81 p 1

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Sat. — A multi-million dollar drug smuggling syndicate based in Kuala Lumpur has been smashed in what is believed to be the biggest-ever success by a combined Malaysian-Singapore anti-drug operation.

Fifty kilogrammes of raw opium estimated to be worth \$2 million on the black market was seized from the syndicate's hide-out in Kuala Lumpur by anti-narcotics agents during the well-coordinated swoop on Thursday.

This was confirmed today by the Director of Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), Mr Poh Geok Ek.

Six people, one of them a woman, were detained and an expensive Mercedes Benz believed to have been used for drug running was also seized.

The joint Malaysian-Singapore operation was the climax of nearly a month of undercover investigation by the CNB. Earlier on Wednesday, the bureau arrested two men in Singapore and recovered about \$500,000 worth of raw opium.

### Briefing

CNB officers tipped off their Malaysian CID Narcotics Bureau counterparts as soon as they learned of the syndicate's activities in the two countries.

A squad of CNB men later drove to

Kuala Lumpur where they briefed their Malaysian counterparts on the latest situation before the big swoop.

The combined operation — led by Malaysia's Narcotics Bureau chief Datuk Mohamed Jarjis bin haji Ali—was launched shortly after 10 p.m. last Thursday.

About 20 heavily armed officers raided a house in Jalan Klang Lama. After an hour's search, the officers found about 34 kilos of raw opium hidden in two sewerage tanks behind the house.

### Smuggled in

Another bundle containing 16 kilos of raw opium was also found from inside a spare tyre of a Mercedes Benz parked in the compound.

Six people, including a woman believed to be the owner of the house, were arrested.

They are now helping the Malaysian CID in its investigations into the drug syndicate.

Sources said today the opium was smuggled in from the notorious Golden Triangle in Thailand's northern border area.

The drug was apparently destined for Johore and Singapore when enforcement authorities intercepted the traffickers.

CSO: 5300/8344

MALAYSIA

FLUNITRAZEPAM LISTED AS DANGEROUS DRUG, ABUSED BY ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 May 81 p 8

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — The Health Ministry has declared Flunitrazepam (proprietary name "Rohypnol"), a commonly prescribed sedative and hypnotic drug, as a dangerous drug following its abuse by dadah addicts.

A Ministry statement here today said trafficking in this drug was an offence punishable with death penalty or life imprisonment.

Any unauthorised person who keeps or uses his premises for the administration of the drug to others also commits an offence.

The statement added that it is an offence for any unauthorised person to administer the drug to others.

According to the statement, reports have been received from enforcement agencies in the country and neighbouring countries that the drug was being abused by dadah addicts.

### Substitute

The reports disclosed that Flunitrazepam was much sought after by addicts who used it as a substitute when they found it difficult to get dadah.

The drug was now listed under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 and it can be imported by licensed registered pharmacists only if it had been authorised by the Health Ministry.

Registered licensed pharmacists who sell this drug by wholesale to other registered licensed pharmacists must obtain special licence from the Ministry.

The move does not prevent the normal use of the drug as a sedative and hypnotic medicine under prescriptions of registered medical doctors and registered dental surgeons in compliance with the requirements laid down in the Dangerous Drugs Act. — Bernama.

CSO: 5300/8344

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

LIFE SENTENCE--Chong Cheon Hi, 29, a foreman from Simpang Tiga, was sentenced today to life imprisonment and eight strokes of the rattan. The Kangar High Court found him guilty of trafficking in 30.75 kg of raw opium. The offense occurred at the 20-mile post on Jalan Padang Besar-Kangar on 24 June 1978. A police team stopped a car driven by Chong at this location and found two plastic packages of opium under the driver's seat, three packages under the front passenger's seat, and ten packages under the rear seat. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 May 81 p 9]

HEROIN POSSESSION--The Ipoh Magistrate's Court today sentenced You Chee Kong, 26, unemployed, to 9 months in jail for possession of two tubes of heroin. The offense occurred on 22 November 1980 at a house in Kampung Rapat, Ipoh. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 May 81 p 10]

ROCHE 2 TABLETS--Singapore narcotics officers posing as drug purchasers yesterday seized more than 10,000 tablets of Roche 2, a controlled drug. The drugs were sold to the agents at 85 cents a tablet and have a street value of S\$2.50 each. The two men who sold the drugs to the agents had come by car from Johore and had been allowed to pass through the Woodlands checkpoint that morning. The prearranged buy was made at the Galaxy Cinema on Geylang Road, where the arrest was made. The tablets are used by addicts as a substitute for heroin and are taken with beer or coke. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 May 81 p 4]

ACQUITTED ON DRUG CHARGE--The Ipoh Magistrate's Court today acquitted five men of a drug charge when the prosecution withdrew the case against them. P. Velusamy, 26, R. Kanaran, 23, A. Ganisan, 25, A. Savarimuthu, 19, and K. Segaran, 16, had pleaded not guilty to possessing 0.06 gms of heroin at 10.10 a.m. on March 18 in Kampung Paloh here. S. Krishnan, 26, who earlier pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one year's jail. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 May 81 p 13]

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION--According to Datuk Jarjis of the Antinarcotics Unit, the registration of addicts will become compulsory under a law that has been drafted and will probably be tabled at the next session of Parliament. Registered addicts will be compelled to undergo detoxification and then enter rehabilitation centres. Addicts who dodge authority will be convicted and sent to special prison centers for rehabilitation. He also said that the courts will be able to order the confiscation of property of convicted traffickers. A constitutional amendment passed in the last session of Parliament to allow confiscation of the property of people convicted under the Internal Security Act will be extended to cover convicted traffickers. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 May 81 p 14]

MORPHINE DESTROYED--The Customs Preventive Branch in Penang today destroyed 26 slabs of pure morphine worth about M\$3 million on the black market. The morphine was destroyed at the city incinerator. The morphine was seized in Alor Star and Ipoh in 1972 and 1973. In March of this year the branch destroyed 2,894 grams of prepared opium. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 May 81 p 20]

OPIUM RAID--A mother and her daughter were arrested by police in connection with the seizure of 120 packets of opium in a house in Kampung Tawas New Village in Ipoh recently. Perak CID Chief Haji Samsuri bin Arshad said today a police party seized 120 small packets of opium, two tins of opium dross, a bottle containing a blackish substance, opium smoking lamp and pipe heads on Tuesday. In another case, Haji Samsuri said police seized 78 packets of No 3 heroin weighing 1-1/2 lb and arrested five persons, including a girl, in a house in Ampang New Village on April 13. A police dog "Medan" was used to sniff out the packets of heroin in two places in the house. Haji Samsuri said the heroin could provide about 150,000 shots. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 81 p 19]

CSO: 5300/8345



PHILIPPINES

INCIDENCE OF DRUG ABUSE INCREASING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Jun 81 p 17

[Article by Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] Drug abuse in the country showed an upward trend last year.

This finding was indicated in a report from the dangerous drugs board (DDB), an organization which coordinates all drug rehabilitation and treatment activities.

According to DDB, marijuana and licit pharmaceutical drugs, such as cough syrup and tranquilizers, continue to be used widely.

DDB noted that the illicit cultivation of marijuana increased last year with Luzon as the focal area of cultivation and Metro Manila as the principal area of distribution.

The supply of marijuana, however, was stabilized due to the seizure of some 443,612 marijuana plants and 864.5 kilograms of marijuana leaves, DDB said.

The bulk seizure of marijuana last year, DDB added, exceeded the total volume of 413,612 plants seized from 1971 to 1979.

It was also learned that the Philippines is still being used as a transit country for the smuggling of drugs.

In 1980, the board said, heroin destined for Hong Kong was shipped from Bangkok through Manila.

DDB also said that the board has improved its total capability in containing the drug problem.

To improve the drug situation in the country, human resource development of specialized professionals in the drug field through international exchanges in such areas as strategic intelligence, criminal information, researches, education, treatment and rehabilitation is being emphasized, DDB said.

In addition, grassroot drug information programs and more researches are being conducted to prevent and control the incidence of drug abuse.

DDB also pointed out that a drug demand reduction program through preventive education, treatment, research and communications as well as a drug supply reduction approach through effective law enforcement are being carried out to curb the drug abuse problem.

As a result of these programs, DDB said, there was a big increase in the number of voluntary cases admitted for drug dependency examination last year.

CSO: 5300/4612

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTS SEIZED--Camp E. Aguinaldo, QC, June 18--Close to P1 million worth of marijuana plants were seized by government agents in raids conducted last week in Benguet and Neuva Ecija. The raids by elements of the PC anti-narcotics unit, the Philippine Army, and the civilian home defense forces (CHDF) followed surveillance by operatives of the Finance Ministry intelligence bureau (FMIB). Reports reaching the office of Lt Gen (ret) Pelagio A. Cruz, FMIB commissioner, disclosed that a suspected marijuana cultivator in sitio Leg-leg, Palina, in Kibungan, Benguet, was arrested. Maj Cecilio Dalomias, chief of the FMIB intelligence branch, identified him as Artemio Sagaya. He was taken to the CANU regional office in Baguio city. Dalomias said the raid at Tabuyon creek in Pantabangan, Nueve Ecija resulted in the seizure of some 10,000 marijuana plants. In the Benguet raid, a team of anti-narcotics operatives--Capt Enrique Caudra, Sgts Vic Amoto and Jaime Palomares, and FMIB agents Clark Din, Francisco Princesa, Jr., and Max Olivares--uprooted 1,149 marijuana plants and seized several kilos of marijuana leaves. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 June 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/4948

THAILAND

LARGE OPIUM HARVEST IN GOLDEN TRIANGLE EXPECTED

Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Apr 81 p 19

[Article by Herve Chabalier: "Record Opium Crop in the Golden Triangle"]

[Text] Drug specialists posted in Thailand fear a veritable "white tidal wave."

In a few days new heroin will be coming out of the clandestine laboratories installed in the heart of the Golden Triangle on the border between Burma and Thailand. And the 1981 delivery promises to be particularly abundant. American, French, Italian and Australian specialists posted in Bangkok and in charge of the fight against international drug traffic are even talking about a "white tidal wave."

Excellent weather conditions--a climate that is neither too dry nor too humid--explain the record opium crop from the Golden Triangle: 450 tons in Burma, 70 tons in Laos and 50 in Thailand. The whole of this production, after refining, is going to give some 60 tons of very high quality heroin--essentially heroin No. 4, only a small part has been processed as heroin No. 3 (brown sugar). Powder of this type is obtained after the addition of strychnine and caffeine; less pure than heroin No. 4, it can be smoked by drug addicts.

In previous years about 50 percent of the production of Asiatic heroin was consumed within the region. General Chavalit, deputy director of the Central Office of Thai Narcotics asserts that over one percent of the Thai population is addicted to drugs. Probably 500,000 Thais are hooked on hard drugs (heroin or brown sugar). For the urban area of Bangkok alone, General Chavalit estimates the number of drug users to be 300,000. The other major groups of drug consumers in Southeast Asia are found in Burma (250,000), in Malaysia (285,000) and in Hong Kong (38,000). About half of the remaining 50 percent of the production of heroin is exported to Europe and Australia, and a small amount (12 percent) is sent to the United States. But the abundance of the 1981 crop is going to make it difficult to sell off the entire amount of the production. There is a chance that for a while the supply will be greater than the demand. Opium, which was usually bought from the farmer at 2,000 francs per kilo, is being negotiated this year at 1,000 francs.

This drop in rates probably should not really have any repercussions on the retail selling of heroin. Inspector Michel Humbert, representing the French office of narcotics in Bangkok, estimates that a gram of powder will be sold in Paris at a price between 800 and 1,200 francs, and could promptly go down to 500 francs.

For the dealers the profits still remain as enormous as before. With one kilo of heroin, after blending (especially with lactose), 10 kilograms of "Parisian" heroin can be "made." Example: 100 grams of heroin are bought for 10,000 francs in Bangkok. These 100 grams become one kilo in Paris. This powder will be resold on the average at 800 francs per gram to junkies. The transaction will thus have brought in 80 times the outlay.

The fear of not finding the necessary markets for selling off the 1981 heroin has, it seems, compelled the Chinese gangs who control the refining and traffic of heroin in the Golden Triangle to launch an attack on the heroin produced in the Near East, a competitor of the Asiatic powder. Very recently, in Amsterdam, 26 drug addicts died and 22 others had to be hospitalized, some of them made blind, after using the powder from the Near East.

Numerous narcotics specialists in Bangkok think that the Chinese community of Amsterdam, on orders from Chinese dealers, sabotaged this heroin. Deemed dangerous by Dutch junkies, heroin from the Near East was left aside in favor of the white stuff from Southeast Asia!

According to Thai narcotics authorities, an increased supplying of the French market with heroin No. 4 can likewise be expected. The conveying of the drug will essentially continue to be insured by the little ants (drug addicts who make the trip from Bangkok to buy the drug that they personally need, and bring back a few dozen grams for resale). France still remains outside of the major traffic networks, the connections; the French milieu not having succeeded in reaching an understanding and collaborating with the Chinese milieu. But Western policemen stationed in Bangkok fear that the regrouping of refugees from Southeast Asia, particularly in Paris, may quickly result in the creation of "Chinatowns" which the Chinese milieu could use as a base for operations.

In Thailand itself, the starting up of the struggle against the Chinese milieu is only lukewarm. While certain police divisions such as the narcotics specialists are trying to combat the traffickers, they still have not succeeded in blowing up the partnerships from which local heroin bosses benefit at very high levels, nor in efficiently opposing the malpractices of all kinds that are fostered by pervasive corruption.

Everybody here knows that 70 percent of the refining and trafficking of heroin from the Golden Triangle is in the hands of the Shan United Army (SUA), an army of Chinese nationalists installed between Thailand and Burma. It has been a long, long while since those Chinamen gave any thought to reconquering socialist China, but they have become authentic malefactors. They control some ten clandestine laboratories: each one of the laboratories is guarded by 25 SUA soldiers, and possesses sophisticated means of communication.

For years they have been playing hide-and-seek with the Thai and Burmese authorities, moving over to the Burmese side whenever by chance a Thai patrol sticks its nose into the sector, and going back over to Thailand whenever a group of Burmese soldiers gets a little too near.

Since the Thais and the Burmese have never succeeded in setting up a joint clean-up operation on each side of the border, the activity of the clandestine laboratories has not stopped!

It seems, however, that today, as General Chavalit thinks, the Thai authorities are inclined to combat the SUA bands. For far too many years the authorities overlooked--or even worse--the SUA's illegal activities. In exchange, the nationalist Chinese army tracked down in the north of Thailand the Thai communist resistance fighters; Bangkok was much more worried about the red danger than about the damage and the havoc resulting from the white powder.

The tremendous growth in the number of Thai drug addicts within recent years has convinced part of the Thai leaders that heroin is becoming the main enemy. "The spread of drugs speeds up the rotting process of the entire social structure, and, in the long run, favors the development of subversive, communist ideas," I was assured by a Thai military man. In short, it looks as if SUA's better days are now being threatened.

An earnest willingness to struggle against the production and spread of heroin is starting to appear in Thailand; but that does not mean that quick results are to be expected. For over 5 years the Americans have been providing the Thai authorities with substantial subsidies for changing production over from poppy crops. Of the 750 villages in the Golden Triangle (Burma, Thailand, Laos) which live off of poppies, barely 50 have discarded the opium plant as of now.

9498

CSO: 5300/4605

THAILAND

GOLDEN TRIANGLE LIFE WITH OPIUM LORDS DESCRIBED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] On the border between Thailand and Burma Serge Chauvel-Leroux passed himself off as a trafficker. "Any heroin? Yes, 32,500 francs a kilo."

Replaced for the past 3 years by Southwest Asia (Pakistan, Iran, Turkey), which has been supplying on the whole 1,000 tons of opium a year, for the most part converted into heroin, the Golden Triangle, that wooded and almost inaccessible mountainous region straddling the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma, is now making a comeback: after 2 years of drought during which production, amounting to no more than 200 tons, did not even make it possible to cover local needs--there are 600,000 drug or opium addicts in Thailand out of a population of 46,000,000--the 1981 crop which has just ended gives promise of 600 tons of opium (450 tons from insurrectional Burma, 80 tons from Thailand).

Three hundred tons will be allocated for the production of 30 tons of heroin (as compared to 4.5 tons in 1980), of which 7 tons, the specialists figure, will go to Europe to be added to the 6 tons of heroin from Pakistan, and 2 tons will go to the United States.

France, where "powder" from Asiatic sources had held out through favoritism--1,200 francs for a pure gram as against 800 francs for a gram from Pakistani sources--is the most threatened country, and the result of these huge arrivals could be a lowering of prices and an increase in the number of addicts. In this part of the jungle, between the Burmese and Thai borders, the precocious and violent rainy season, which momentarily removed any chance of military or police operations, enabled the 15 laboratories on record to operate in relative safety. By pretending to be a potential buyer, one finds out that it is possible to climb up quite far towards these laboratories--export is the weak point of the Chinese traffickers, and "organized" buyers are not so numerous as to be bumping into each other. That tends to prove that these are the sources regarding which repression would be most effective. But is that what the countries concerned really want? That, no doubt, is the crux of the problem.

Seven hours of climbing upward in the mud on 70 percent slopes, going through, one after the other, villages of those animist tribes--Lissus, Lahu, Akkas--which inhabit the forests, on the southern flank of the chain of mountains which, to the north of the Mae Kok river, constitutes the border with Burma. Glimpses from the crest line at the Burmese town of Doilang, lost in the mists of heat, where last

February the Burmese army came from its advanced post of Monghsat to destroy three refineries that were a bit too evident. Encounters with outposts of those small private armies (500 men) of those local warlords who "have a hold on" opium and heroin, but for whom the essential part of the job is to make war on each other. Then the drop down into Burma, going towards the refinery.

Cutting a hole through the vegetation, at these altitudes (1,500 meters) accessible only by mule trails, a dirt road, well gravelled, well laid out. Quite near, a Lissu village, with its women in their bright blue costumes striped with colored strips, and its chief, the same one as for drugs, the real one, trying to assume the style of a "rich, golf-playing Chinaman."

The standard amount of 700 grams of Heroin No. 4 (94 percent pure) is worth 200,000 bahts (50,000 francs) in Bangkok, but here the 1980 stocks are being sold off while the 1981 supply is being prepared: 90,000 bahts (23,000 francs) for 700 grams, 130,000 bahts for one kilo, one kilo which in France would be worth 2,500,000 francs. Yes, but the merchandise must be seen. Everybody is armed. This is a kind of passport here, the sign that you can talk business. A short-barrelled 38 Smith & Wesson purchased the day before in Wavi for 5,500 bahts (1,400 francs) is going to be my visa.

Following the road from below, a small band sets out. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the first house is at hand, the only solidly built house in the area, from which an intense billow of smoke with a definite chemical odor is rising. Three men, well-equipped young Chinamen (M 16s, M /9 grenade rockets) come forward. No apparent tension. The men are near the refinery (one kilometer further on), but for the time being what interests them is that they have discovered the tracks of two deer! Then, in the greenish humidity, the hunt begins. Photos are permitted, with the stone house in the corner of the viewfinder sometimes (it is, in fact, a drying installation).

#### The Kuomintang's Army

The squad chief speaks English. What is the currency in which the payment would be made? In French francs. An expression of distaste on his part. The franc is down, and he is very familiar with the exchange rates. Dollars could be used for the payment, but they are in a safe in Bangkok. That does not upset him: by paying 300,000 bahts a kilo (75,000 francs) you buy the road up to that point. Then what? He pulls out the card of an export firm dealing in frozen foods based in the outskirts of Bangkok: all you have to do is buy half a ton of shrimp, that's quite cheap.

The young Chinaman speaks in the manner of a person who is quite sure of total impunity: the Burmese army, busy in the north, near Panghsang, with the rebellion of the pro-Chinese PC in which it is losing 100 men a month, hardly ever shows up here, and the Thais cease their operations at the crest line constituting the border.

Between these Chinamen and the tribes of the villages the contrast is striking--which explains their rather easy seizure of the drug market: in the evening, on the Wan Ho Mong road in Burma, the tribal chief confesses that, all things considered, he would prefer to be paid with 500 M 16 cartridges per kilo--with a



little bargaining he would even come down to 300. His village lives in absolute poverty, even though he grows opium on patches of burnt land in Burma. In spite of doubling the areas under cultivation and the extraordinary crop, the rates have slumped, and this year his production is being bought at only 150 or 200 dollars per kilo, as against 550 in 1980. Now the village depends 90 percent on opium for its subsistence. And then the main problem, for him as for the other tribes, is that two-thirds of his harvest automatically go to the local warlord. I talk to him about Chang Chi-fu, that 45-year-old Chinaman, born into a princely family on the border of Yunnan near (100 kilometers) his "capital", Banhin Tek. His only comment is that there are some names which must not be mentioned.

Skirting around, on the Burmese side, the crests (1,700 meters) of Doi Sam Sao Noi, avoiding the road to Monghsat, which is always likely to be patrolled by the Burmese army, going through two deserted villages, one again comes upon the Thai "border," the Mae Salong garrison, occupied by the little that is left of the once brilliant fifth army of Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-shek, and, in an Akka village, a Toyota jeep, whose driver agrees to take the small dirt road leading to the headquarters of the all-powerful Chang Chi-fu.

The bridge on the Mae Kham river leading to Banhin Tek has been blown up for the past 3 days, since, to be precise, the day when former colonel Nirand, leading the antinarcotics brigade to the regional capital of Chiang Mai, was put on the wanted list for transporting 58 kilos of heroin, and so one must approach Banhin Tek rather ingloriously carrying one's clothes on one's head.

The major role of Chang Chi-fu in the trafficking of heroin has been well known since the seventies. His stronghold has been the subject of numerous observations from the air, and, on several occasions, the last one being in February 1981, operations that are sometimes Burmese, sometimes Thai, have tried to drive out his private army, 5,000 well-trained and well-armed men.

#### Caution, Mined Land

But each time, as if by miracle, it has seemed that Chang Chi-fu was notified of the imminence of these attacks; consequently he took refuge, now on the Thai side, now on the other side of the crests, five kilometers away, in Burma. The Burmese operations, lead by Brigadier General Hlau from Kengtung, seemed, however, to have been well set up by that army in which, at least, corruption does not hold sway over everything. Chang Chi-fu's clever trick, from the Thais' point of view, was to present himself as an independentist leader of the Shahn tribes--his militia, moreover, is called the Shahan United Army, and at the entrance of the town can be found a billboard in Chinese, Shahn and Thai writing. "We do not want to run into the same problems with minorities that the Burmese are having," a Thai official was to admit to me later to explain his government's lack of action in face of Chang Chi-fu's private army. "Our Burmese border is the only one where we do not have too much to fear."

Banhin Tek, for anybody who has gone through the wretched villages in the area, is all of a sudden the modern world, without the disco-Coca Cola aspect found in Thailand: carefully built brick houses, powerful electrical networks, schools, football and basketball fields, official courts decorated with two dragons. The population is young, in good health, prosperous. Only one resource: heroin.

In a house near the far end of the town, a man about 30 years old, who says he used to be a cameraman, and who speaks impeccable English, spends his time setting up press files with clippings about legal proceedings against Colonel Nirand. Chang Chi-fu himself is one kilometer higher up, at San Son Pin Non, but he is not to be seen. The young man asks for passports. Then he brings out a text in French about a ground-ground wired missile built in France. The following leaflet is about the Crotalus ground-air missile: the young man asks me to translate into English some French words which he does not know. Then an older man comes in and takes notes. Drugs? No, of course there aren't any here; in Burma maybe; it is not far away; go see, but be careful; it is mined.

Near there, a post belonging to the Thai border patrol police, the border guards of Thailand. The presence is symbolic, 20 men cooped up behind sandbags. These are the men who, in February 1980, when the Burmese army was preparing its surprise attack, gave the alarm by opening fire off schedule, enabling Chang Chi-fu to flee by helicopter.

#### The Guerillas of the PC

Under its external appearance of "modernity", Chang Chi-fu's authority is exercised without restraint in the broad area stretching from Mai Sai to Mae Hong Son, farther to the west, which is on the way to becoming the easiest (being the least watched) exit door for the heroin from the refineries under his control. The army of the Muser tribes and three other small Shahn armies serve him as relay stations. His chief of staff, Phalang, a native of Manchuria, is a bloodthirsty brute who, not long ago, had an Akka chief cut up alive, accusing him of having betrayed him, and ordered that the pieces be thrown to the dogs. Three-fourths of the heroin refineries come directly under his control, and, despite his professed anti-communism, (he sometimes served as a helping force for the Thai army to combat PC resistance fighters near Chieng Rai) he buys a large part of his raw opium from the Burmese PC guerillas established in the north of his area, opium about which, furthermore, there is some question as to whether or not it comes from China.

As for the 3rd and 5th Chinese armies of Kuomintang which, until the middle seventies had been the first to throw themselves on a grand scale into the drug traffic, they were eliminated from the land by Chang Chi-fu--and, at the same time, they signed an agreement with the Thai government whereby they agreed to repress narcotics by means of a payment of 80,000 bahts a month per army. The loss of resources resulting from all this has had a demoralizing effect on the troops.

General Lao Li, having started out as an ordinary small-time dealer in Indochina, and having become the chief of the third army established in Than Ngop, near Fang, has just had several recalcitrant soldiers shot.

In Mae Salong, seat of the fifth army, where general Lui Sen Sen, badly shaven, ragged and swearing that he speaks only Chinese, replaced last year, at the time of his death, General Duang, the brilliant officer of the Chinese military academy and a favorite of Chiang Kai-shek, the misery which reigns contrasts singularly with the prosperity of Banhin Tek, which, however is quite nearby. In the rain and the mud one gets the impression of seeing once more the pictures of the Citroen cruises. The soldiers are not paid and do not receive anything but their meals and one of those houses made of planks that remind one of the rush towards the west. To keep alive they have to take part in almost suicidal missions in Laos.

Out of the 500 men who left a month earlier for the other side of the Mekong, 60 had been killed on the day of the crossing, and there were 100 wounded, the goal of the operation having been to check to see if there were still some Americans in the prison camps. In the barracks, children were studying by the light of kerosene lamps in the hope of obtaining a scholarship to go to the engineering school in Taiwan. One of these lost officers of the K. M. T. told me: "Today I could be the director of a naval shipyard in Taiwan. I have remained out of faithfulness towards my men." Relations with Chang Chi-fu? He laughed: "They are good. We do not bother him any more." And for good reason....

[BOX INSERT]

Tomorrow, in its Tuesday news special, TF 1 will devote its weekly documentary to the young French people--at present there are around thirty of them--who are serving very long terms in Thai prisons. The single cause for the sentences: drugs. From Chiang-Mai to Bangkok Herve Chaballier and Jean-Pierre Moscardo have brought back very upsetting--and most dissuading--pictures of heroin traffic in Thailand. Our reporter, Serge Chauvel-Leroux, followed this heroine trail in the north of Thailand as far as the refineries tucked away in the jungles, sheltered in the insurrectional provinces of Burma. First finding: in these zones drugs are a real industry, and the merciless repression of small dealers from the West probably is only a cover-up for organized activity at a much higher level.

9498

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THAILAND

NARCOTICS AGENTS SEIZE 58 KG OF HEROIN BASE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Police in Bangkok and the North are searching for a former senior narcotics unit police officer who is wanted in connection with one of the biggest heroin seizures in Thailand in years, an authoritative source told the POST yesterday.

Police Chief Suraphol Chunladphram yesterday issued a nationwide warrant for the arrest of the officer, Pol Col Niran Withayawuthikun, the superintendent of the Zone 3 Provincial Police Logistics Unit in Lampang.

Col Niran, who headed the Chiang Mai Provincial Narcotics Unit from 1977-79, is believed to have fled to Lampang from the capital on Tuesday night only hours after four men were arrested in the parking lot at Bangkok's Liberty Hotel with 58 kilogrammes of heroin base.

Those arrested in the raid, mounted by an Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) team, included a former Zone 3 Provincial Police private.

ONCB Secretary General Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin described Tuesday's seizure as the "largest haul in three years" and estimated its value on the local market at about 10 million baht.

Those arrested on Tuesday were identified as Inkham (alias Khamai) Kanthama, 49, Sawat Duangkaeo, 31, Bunloet Phantasi, 41, all Chiang Mai residents, and Pol Pvt Mangkon Duangsaeng, who was formerly attached to the Zone 3 Provincial Police.

The three Chiang Mai men have records for drug offences while Pol Pvt Mangkon is also wanted on an assault charge in Chiang Mai following a shooting in October last year in which a policeman was seriously wounded. He received disciplinary punishment and was dismissed from service but is still wanted on the charge.

The heroin base, packed in 120 blocks, was found hidden in secret seat compartments in a white Toyota pick-up truck bearing Chiang Mai licence plates. It had been driven to Bangkok by Sawat with Mangkon as his passenger. The other two men travelled in Inkham's Volvo sedan.

In each vehicle police found walkie-talkie radios reportedly owned by the Zone 3 Provincial Police and signed out of its office by Col Niran.

Col Niran reportedly came to Bangkok the same day as the other four to oversee the delivery operation.

Maj-Gen Phao said it was believed that the heroin base was to be delivered to a man identified as Sirya Khuanrakcharoen (alias Chitak Kung sae Kow). He said police are searching for both Suriya and his wife who had managed to evade arrest.

The heroin base, which can be processed into either No 3 ("Brown Sugar") or high-grade No 4 heroin is believed to have been destined for overseas markets. It was possibly going to be processed at a refinery along the bandit-infested border with Malaysia before being smuggled abroad.

Maj-Gen Phao said the gang had been closely watched by the ONCB and US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents since 1979. He also alleged that Inkham had for many years been supplying arms to Burmese minority groups operating in the North.

Meanwhile, the Commander of the Zone 3 Provincial Police, Pol Maj-Gen Surachit Panyarachun has ordered police in the North to track down Pol Col Niran in an effort which will be concentrated in Lampang and Chiang Mai provinces.

Col Niran was reportedly seen in Lampang Province yesterday afternoon driving a brown Toyota Corolla. Chiang Mai police found no trace of him yesterday during a search of his house in Saraphi District on the outskirts of the Northern capital.

During his term as chief of Chiang Mai Provincial Police Narcotics Unit, Col Niran figured in some major drugs seizures.

According to a narcotics official in the North, he also played a major role in the March 1976 arrest of alleged Chiang Mai drug dealer Arun Nanawichit who was nabbed with a large quantity of opium and morphine in his possession.

Col Niran is the second senior police officer from the North to be implicated in a big narcotics deal.

In 1974, a joint Thai-US narcotics team raided a heroin refinery in a lamyai plantation owned by the then deputy chief of Lamphun Police, Pol Lt Col Sawai Phuttharak.

Lt Col Sawai was in his house at the time of the raid, but managed to escape arrest and has since been in hiding.

CSO: 5300

CANADA

## HEROIN SELLER JAILED FOR 15 MONTHS

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 21 May 81 p A3

[Text]

Judge Wallace Oppal rejected a defence of entrapment and jailed a man for 15 months in New Westminster County Court Wednesday for selling five caps of heroin to an undercover RCMP officer.

However, the judge, imposing his first sentence since his appointment to the bench, said the term was less than usual for such an offence by a man of the accused's record "because of the extenuating circumstances."

Stephen Ratcliffe, 26, will serve the sentence concurrent with 30 months he is serving for other offences.

The defence argued fellow prisoner Anthony Garfield Brown 41, described as "an RCMP bounty hunter," began his "entrapment" of Ratcliffe by "re-adding" him to heroin at Oakalla.

Court was told the two met at a half-way house just outside the gates of Oakalla and in a one-room trailer on the grounds, where Brown persuaded Ratcliffe to start using heroin again.

Defence counsel Mike Rhodes said the sale of the heroin to undercover officer Const. Edward Kinas on March 28, 1980 for \$175 was "largely a manufactured offence."

He said Ratcliffe "is a feckless by-product of the lust of the RCMP for securing criminal convictions."

If sentence was passed he said, the court would be licensing the use of *agents provocateur*, adding it would create the "potential for law enforcement authorities to consider it a licence for creating crimes for the purpose of prosecution."

Justice department prosecutor Ken Yule said there was no entrapment. "The temptation was presented (by Brown) and he (Ratcliffe) succumbed."

For its claim of "entrapment," the defence relied on transcripts of sworn testimony by Brown who was paid by the RCMP for his "bounty hunter" work at the rate of \$100 and up for each "transaction."

Rhodes said he intended to call Brown as a witness but had been unable to contact him because of "disclosures" in "a story in The Sun (May 9) and I think he may be apprehensive as a result of that."

The Sun story, based on a transcript of the Vancouver County Court hearing, said that on April 21 Brown testified at the sentencing of Ratcliffe on

charges of selling a gun and stolen property to an RCMP undercover fencing operation called "GYA (Got You Again) Enterprises."

It said Brown told the court he did not appear as scheduled on April 7 because he had been "apprehended" by the RCMP outside the court and taken to a jail cell in Sooke, west of Victoria, and held without charge for 24 hours.

Brown claimed the police were trying to keep him from testifying and warned: "I should stay clear out of Vancouver because if I went into Oakalla to do time my life wouldn't be worth a plugged nickel."

Assistant deputy attorney-general Alan Filmer told The Sun the allegations made by Brown are being investigated internally by the RCMP.

The transcript of the April 21 hearing, on which the Sun story of May 9 was based, was admitted as an exhibit by Judge Oppal, as well as a transcript of out-of-court testimony by Brown on April 14 before Rhodes and an official court reporter.

CSO: 5320/26

CANADA

MORPHINE IMPORTER SENTENCED TO LIFE TERM

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 27 May 81 p 9

[Text]

What a judge has decreed as the case of the \$4.3-million stomach has netted a drug importer a sentence of life in penitentiary.

Frantisek Stasek, 34, was not in court yesterday to hear his sentence. He jumped bail midway through his trial last February and is still at large.

"For this merchant of death, the sentence is life in prison," York County Court Judge Ian Cartwright said yesterday.

Mr. Stasek, of Dela-

ware Avenue, was convicted in absentia last Feb. 9 of smuggling three-quarters of a pound of morphine from Afghanistan into Canada by swallowing 27 condoms full of the substance.

Police have testified the morphine had an estimated street value of \$4.3-million.

Mr. Stasek's scheme was discovered on Nov. 14, 1979, when he became seriously ill while still carrying the drugs and underwent surgery

at Toronto Western Hospital for an apparent bowel obstruction.

During surgery, a surgeon, "much to his amazement", began extracting the triple-wrapped condoms "like a child taking cookies out of a cookie jar," Judge Cartwright said yesterday.

Twenty-five packages were removed from Mr. Stasek's body in hospital. He later admitted to the RCMP that he excreted two more while in Europe.

In his statement to police, Mr. Stasek said he and four other men arranged to buy the morphine in Afghanistan for \$4,000. Mr. Stasek invested \$1,000, from which he stood to gain at least \$60,000, Judge Cartwright heard at the trial.

"How can one hope to equate that 60-fold profit with the human misery that would be inflicted by Mr. Stasek and his three business associates upon addicts, their families and friends?" Judge Cartwright said.

CSO: 5320/26

CANADA

PROSECUTORS EASING UP ON CANNABIS IMPORTERS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 28 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Patricia Horsford and Kathleen Engman]

[Text] Prosecutors have in almost all cases stopped enforcing federal laws that make cannabis importing a criminal offence punishable by no less than seven years in jail.

Acting under confidential guidelines issued by top officials in the federal Department of Justice last September, police and prosecutors are proceeding with importing charges only where the drugs are crossing the border as part of a major commercial venture.

The guidelines, which are issued to the prosecutors under the authority of federal Justice Minister Jean Chretien, mean that virtually all importers of marijuana, hashish and hash oil are being charged not with importing but with the lesser offence of possession of a narcotic for the purposes of trafficking, which carries no minimum sentence.

Critics say that the Government is in effect changing the narcotics laws without going through proper parliamentary channels, and that police and civil servants--however beneficent their motives--are usurping a responsibility entrusted to Parliament.

"Parliament in its wisdom has seen fit to impose a minimum sentence of seven years for importing cannabis products. The Department of Justice in its wisdom, as a matter of policy, has decided to disregard the express wishes of Parliament," Paul Copeland, a Toronto lawyer, wrote in the Criminal Lawyers Association newsletter in April.

"While I think that a mandatory minimum sentence of seven years for importing cannabis products is cruel and unusual punishment, I believe it is time for the Liberal Government to vary the law by way of legislation rather than by administrative decision."

What's more, the changes are secret--details of the guidelines are known only to top Justice Department officials, federal prosecutors and the police.



"We are all in the dark," Judge William Richards of Brampton Provincial Court has said. "If the police, in conjunction with the federal department (of Justice), are of the opinion that a seven-year minimum jail sentence is too harsh . . . (they are) usurping the function of the Legislature."

In Canada's major drug-importing centres of Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, the number of importing charges pending has been reduced to a trickle, chief prosecutors for those cities said in recent interviews.

"Does that surprise you?" asked Douglas Rutherford, federal assistant deputy attorney-general for criminal law, in a recent interview. "Gang rapists don't go to jail for seven years now."

Successive federal attorneys-general have promised amendments relaxing narcotics laws since 1974, Mr. Rutherford said, and until those changes are in place "the administrative side of government has got to carry on in a rational way."

The Department of Justice has always had secret guidelines governing import-

ing offences, and has progressively relaxed them since 1974, Mr. Rutherford said.

But until last fall, the sole criterion was quantity, according to Gerald McCracken, senior prosecutor for Southern Ontario.

Now the guidelines tell prosecutors to proceed with importing charges only where a judge would impose a jail term of seven years if unhampered by the mandatory minimum.

Mr. McCracken said this opens up a variety of factors to be taken into account in determining what charges to lay: the age, character and background of the accused, for example, and the amount and value of the imported drug, the position of the accused in any organized effort to bring drugs into the country and the amount of co-operation offered to police and prosecutors.

Julius Isaacs, chief prosecutor in Edmonton, said the degree of control the accused person exercised over the drug is also a factor, since people involved in importing schemes do not always carry the drugs themselves.

But the key factor is that judges tend to impose sentences of less than two years unless the importing is part of a major commercial venture.

Officials in the Justice Department and senior prosecutors across the

country give a number of reasons for the change in the guidelines:

- A year ago, Mr. Chretien announced in the House of Commons that amendments to the laws governing cannabis offences would be introduced "in a few weeks." That announcement was a major cause of the changes because Mr. Chretien has indicated the amendments, which still have not been introduced, will eliminate the mandatory seven-year jail term for importing.

- Adverse publicity surrounding the seven-year sentence was mounting and the Department of Justice was becoming increasingly sensitive to public criticism.

- Public outrage was fuelled last spring when 22-year-old Darlene Baldwin was sentenced to seven years for crossing the border with two people who carried under three pounds of hash oil. She carried none.

Lisa Muszynski, one of those who carried the drugs, testified for the Crown. She was charged with possession for the purposes of trafficking and received a 12-month sentence. The third accused, Peter Bauer, disappeared and was sentenced to 10 years in absentia.

- Judicial censure of the seven-year minimum was also increasing. Judges recognize that cannabis importers are usually just carriers — young people with good backgrounds who are lured into carrying drugs by the promise of \$1,000 and a free trip to an exotic place, Judge Richards of the Brampton Provincial Court said recently.

They go to jail for seven years while the organizers don't even get caught, he said.

- A Justice Department survey showed judges were meting out sentences of less than two years for possession for the purposes of trafficking. This was a signal that a seven-year penalty for importing was not in line with prevailing judicial and public opinion.

- A great deal of court time was being spent trying importing charges, at considerable public expense. Almost everyone charged with importing was going through a full preliminary hearing as well as a full trial, Judge Richards said. This can take weeks of court time at about \$600 an hour.

Mr. McCracken said importers are now being charged with the lesser offence, many are pleading guilty and thus saving court time.

But critics argue it is up to Parliament to change the law if importing charges are no longer going to be laid.

"Who the hell are they (federal prosecutors) to decide that a guy with one pound . . . should only get six months whereas a guy that brings in six pounds should get seven years?" argues Patrick Duffy, a defence lawyer who was a federal prosecutor himself for more than 10 years.

The secrecy of the guidelines and the relatively frequent changes they undergo have also been the subject of heated criticism and judicial censure.

But Mr. Rutherford and other officials refuse to release details of the guidelines, saying disclosure would lead people to start importing drugs within the safe limits.

"Sears don't tell Eaton's their game plan," Ted Thomas, a Toronto prosecutor, said in an interview.

But Mr. Duffy says that argument "still doesn't get away from the fact that an unnamed, unknown, unreachable employee of the civil service is deciding the fate of someone facing an importing charge."

CSO: 5320/26

CANADA

BRIEFS

POT POSSESSION TO REMAIN CRIME--Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan said Tuesday that possession of cannabis drugs such as hashish and marijuana will remain an offence under amendments to drug laws to be brought before Parliament. "But the law will be modernized to bring it more into line with current values and concerns," Kaplan told the Commons justice committee. He was before the committee to answer questions about spending estimates by his department, which includes the RCMP and the federal prison system. Kaplan did not say when amendments to the drug laws will be introduced. They have been promised for years; but the last amendments introduced died on the order paper in 1975. Kaplan said cannabis drugs will be moved from the Narcotics Control Act to the Food and Drug Act, which provides for lighter penalties for possession and related offences such as trafficking and importing. Currently, a conviction for importing marijuana carries a mandatory minimum seven-year sentence under the Narcotics Control Act's severe provisions. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 81 p 19]

FIVE CHARGED IN DRUG SEIZURE--Five persons are facing drug charges after Ontario Provincial Police seized an estimated \$20,000 worth of drugs in the Morrisburg area during the weekend. An OPP spokesman said about 4,000 tablets of LSD were seized in a car at the intersection of Highways 31 and 401. A small quantity of marijuana and hashish was seized about half an hour later from a residence in Morrisburg. The spokesman said the seizures and charges followed a two-week surveillance of residences and vehicles by the Morrisburg OPP and the OPP drug unit. Appearing in court today to face charges of possession of LSD for the purpose of trafficking are Allan Coughler, 23, of Morrisburg; John Fahrngruber, 20, of Cardinal; Peter Devries, 19, of Prescott, and Nancy Disheau, 19, of Morrisburg. Appearing in court June 2 on charges of possession of marijuana and hashish is Judy Tennant, 19, of Morrisburg. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 26 May 81 p 5]

OTTAWA CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIHUANA--Ottawa (CP)--The federal Government will launch a public education campaign on the hazards of smoking marijuana at the same time it relaxes penalties connected with the drug, Health Minister Monique Begin said yesterday. She is not yet ready to announce details of the education program, but did say she wants to avoid the experience of one U.S. state, which sponsored television messages about the dangers of marijuana only to find the ads encouraged young people to experiment with it. The Government expects that legislation reducing penalties will be introduced this fall. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 13 Jun 81 p 13]

CSO: 5320/25

MEXICO

HEROIN, WEAPONS SEIZED, TRAFFICKER SOUGHT

Notorious Trafficker Escapes

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 13 Jun 81 Sec B p 6

[Text] A kilogram of a brown powder which is apparently heroin and, if it is that drug, would be worth over 3 million pesos on the United States black market for drugs, was seized by Federal Judicial Police forces last Tuesday.

Reliable sources told EL MANANA that the owner of this drug is the notorious drug trafficker Alfredo "Chichi" Martinez, who has a record of over 10 court actions for drug trafficking in the United States.

The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Marcelino Garcia Rios, confirmed the seizure of the drug, but noted that samples of the confiscated powder had been sent to the laboratories of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, so that the pertinent expert tests could be made and a determination as to whether or not it is heroin.

The preliminary tests made with suitable reagents to learn whether or not it was heroin gave positive results for that alkaloid but, in order to reconfirm this, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic must issue its decision.

Alfredo "Chichi" Martinez, a dangerous criminal and drug trafficker who has been in trouble with the justice system on countless occasions, succeeded in escaping hours before the Federal Judicial Police agents, under orders from the group chief, Benito Estrada Villagomez, raided his residence located in the Hidalgo development, and apparently managed to take shelter in Laredo, Texas.

The coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Carlos Guilar Garza, informed EL MANANA that the investigation associated with this case began several weeks ago, and it was expected to confiscate weapons and marihuana from the culprit, but that the agents found the heroin shipment which he had already prepared to sell.

During the investigation conducted by the Federal Judicial Police it was revealed that "Chichi" Martinez had taken part in several murders, and it was also found that he and other individuals had planned to execute three persons.

Either today or next Monday, Aguilar Garza will announce the results of the probe that the Federal Judicial Police were continuing yesterday.

U.S. Officials Cooperating

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 14 Jun 81 Sec D p 4

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police have located Alfredo Martinez, alias "El Chichi," in an area of the United States near the Laredo border, and have been cooperating with the authorities in the neighboring country to succeed in capturing him.

Alfredo Martinez, a notorious drug trafficker, managed to evade the action of the law when forces under orders from Benito Estrada Villagomez, the group chief, arrived at that individual's house to seize a kilogram of heroin.

Although the police action was extremely cautious, taking place in a matter of seconds, the drug trafficker, who had been kept under close surveillance for some time, succeeded in eluding the stakeout.

It was learned that, in making his escape, "El Chichi" crossed the border, entering American territory, which is the reason for the request for cooperation from the authorities on that side in locating and immediately deporting him.

From the investigation conducted by the Federal Judicial Police of these incidents, it was presumed that, in addition to the heroin, they discovered a large amount of marihuana as well as a veritable arsenal, including arms and ammunition, after it was found that the latter were received in exchange for the drugs, which were being taken to the United States.

2909

CSO: 5330/30

MEXICO

CURRENT REPORT ON DISCOVERY OF POPPY, MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 14 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Thus far this month, only 14 poppy plantations and one marihuana plantation have been discovered, and will be destroyed this week by fumigation; and this will prompt the personnel from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic who are engaged in the permanent campaign against drug trafficking to intensify their reconnaissance activities.

The foregoing information was provided by the coordinator for Zone 06 of the aforementioned campaign, Luis Hector Aviles Castillo, who told this morning paper that the 37 sections into which the zone is divided, covering an area of 120,000 square kilometers, will be combed as many times as necessary, to prevent the spread of the planting, cultivation and harvesting of drugs.

Aviles Castillo remarked that the entire mountain area of the state, as well as the borders with Chihuahua and Durango, including part of those territories (Guadalupe and Calvo, Canelas, Tamazula, etc.), comprise Zone 06, and that the 11 helicopters of the Attorney General's Office, together with the two small planes, would be sent there to make the reconnaissance tours.

He added that the attorney general, Oscar Flores Sanchez, has been constantly ordering an increase in the activities aimed at preventing the growing of drugs in the entire country, and that, in compliance with those instructions, the coordinating forces are working untiringly to attain the goals that have been assigned to them.

2909  
CSO: 5330/30

MEXICO

## COURT RELEASE OF TRAFFICKERS CRITICIZED

### Coverup Claimed

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 6 Jun 81 Sec C p 8

[Text] The fraudulent investigation made of the drug trafficking ringleader, Antonio "Tony" Rivera, and his partner, Oscar Constancio Macias Gutierrez, paved the way for the third district judge to issue an order for release, thereby questioning whether the federal justice system too enjoys good deals, because now individuals who were less implicated in this illegal business are serving years in jail for a "mischievous slip."

In view of these incidents, it is actually believed that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic should send investigative agents as quickly as possible so that what might be regarded as a "crime of public officials" will not be committed, and those responsible for having falsified part of the statements, in violation of justice, will be held for trial as a measure and a relief for the population, which trusts in good government.

### In the Jail They Know Nothing

The deputy warden of the jail, Arturo Reyes Cisneros, who himself has a "bad reputation," when asked whether he had received an order for the release of Constancio Macias and Antonio Rivera, using the excuse of going to "look for them," because he claimed he did not work yesterday, left the earphones with one of the secret staff members and, of course, because of the "necessary commitment" to check, gave the reply that the information could only be given by the third district court.

The "deal" involving the departure of these two powerful drug trafficking ringleaders who had spent years moving drugs along the border from Guadalajara took place yesterday afternoon and (understandably) it was very difficult to explain it to the public as "innocent."

### The Press Was Deceived

Unfortunately, the most compromising act on the part of the federal official was the deception that he committed with local newsmen, when he said that an order for official imprisonment would be issued for all those charged in this probe of half a ton of marihuana. But this was only for purposes of evasion, because the criminal release took place at night.

Although it is, understandably, no surprise that federal forces should have such a foul conscience, this does not explain how they could legally exonerate the "sheiks" of the traffic from involvement and put the "brunt" of the crime on individuals with lesser guilt.

It was never dreamed that the press would learn about this sinister move that has upset the population, which trusted in a good administration of justice, and has once again received a slap in the face from individuals with the federal "seal" who are presumably regarded as the most assiduous in establishing the guilt of criminals of this kind.

#### Against Whom Precautions Must Be Taken Now

If both Constancio Macias Gutierrez and his "colleague," Antonio "Tony" Rivera had admitted to being owners of the drugs which they had purchased for 400,000 pesos in a town in Jalisco, where they had previously been transporting them, how could this confession be "suddenly changed" leaving them free of guilt, and transferring it to others in the group under arrest who had merely been hired to unload them?

Moreover, there is evidence that Antonio "Tony" Rivera has a record for drug trafficking. Obviously this, and the shipment seized from him, were not clear proof to convict him, along with his companion, Macias Gutierrez.

As has been noted, this case requires the prompt intervention of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, so as to find out about this "slip" that was made yesterday, one which caused individuals who are responsible for administering justice to be exposed.

#### False Testimony Claimed

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 7 Jun 81 Sec B p 6

[Text] Supervisory agents of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation should come to this town to investigate the reasons for the release granted to two international drug trafficking czars by the third district court.

This decision struck judicial circles like a "shower of cold water," because Oscar Constancio Mancillas Gutierrez and Antonio Rivera Nassar had confessed to the Federal Judicial Police and the agency of the Federal Public Ministry that they were the owners of the half ton of cannabis indica seized, along with a Torton truck, which disappeared mysteriously with its driver last Saturday, 23 May, from 909 Francisco Munguia Street.

The investigation continued after the ring had been brought before the prosecutor, Marcelino Garcia Rizo. On this occasion, Antonio Rivera Nassar said that his "partner," Constancio Mancillas, had accompanied him to the town of La Huerta, Jalisco, where they purchased half a ton of marihuana and paid 400,000 pesos; but that they had made a "deal," whereby the grass was turned over to them and, after they had taken it to Houston, Texas, they would pay the rest.



Nassar also explained that he ordered Gonzalo Gonzalez Elizondo to hire some individuals to unload the grass, and that the work had just begun when the Federal Judicial Police captured them.

In the third district court, some false witnesses told the judge that Rivera Nassar and Mancillas Gutierrez were not at 909 Francisco Munguia Street. This testimony was believed by the judge, and the drug trafficking czars were quickly released, and fled; and it will be difficult to capture them.

The reporters from this publishing firm engaged in investigating this act, and succeeded in proving that there was even complicity with the deputy warden of the prison; because when they questioned Arturo Reyes about the order for release of these two individuals, he claimed to be unaware of this fact. But well informed sources stated that he quickly telephoned the head of the court, telling him that the press was already informed, and that they would supposedly print something about it.

2909

CSO: 5330/28

MEXICO

PRISON OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION, TRAFFICKING

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 11 Jun 81 Sec A p 15

[Text] The disorder which prevails in the municipal jail is causing a crisis, owing to the ineptitude and corruption of the warden, Mario Roldan Gomez. During the past 24 hours, the 10th escape of inmates thus far this year occurred, as did the arrest of the deputy commander of guards, Roberto Castillo, for drug trafficking; and, in the city of Brownsville, federal prisoners were seen at large, accompanied by Comdr Guadalupe Montalvo.

However, the municipal authorities insist upon their intention of retaining Mario Roldan in his capacity as head of the jail, despite the constant problems that he has been causing in that jail, giving a bad impression of the administration itself.

The umpteenth escape of inmates occurred about 1300 hours on Tuesday, but it was learned yesterday that Mario Roldan Gomez had concealed the incident even from the police forces themselves.

Roldan Gomez concealed the escape of the criminal Mario Escobedo Gonzalez, alias "La Pocha," for many hours. Late on the night before last, he decided to ask for the assistance of the police forces, but by then the fugitive had surely reached the American side.

Yesterday morning, the news circulated that the 10th escape had occurred at the municipal jail, taking place in broad daylight and in the presence of the guards under Mario Roldan, who does everything but attend to order and respect in the municipal jail.

Roldan Gomez busies himself with allowing the release of dangerous criminals, in exchange for generous gifts, allowing them to take care of their private affairs, or even go over to the American side.

While this is happening, there is great dissatisfaction on the part of the unprotected inmates without any money; and so, as soon as they have a chance, they use it to escape.

After learning about the escape of the criminal Mario Escobedo, alias "La Pocha," Roldan Gomez went about for several hours pretending to investigate. That subject had been in the jail for several months, at the disposal of a district court in Nuevo Laredo, and action is being taken against him for the crime of stealing cars abroad.

Deputy Commander Arrested for Drug Trafficking

Moreover, the deputy commander of guards of the local jail is still being held in the town of Reynosa, at the disposal of the agency of the Federal Public Ministry, after having been arrested the day before yesterday by agents of the Federal Judicial Police in that town when a shipment of marihuana was found in his possession.

The deputy commander of guards is Roberto Castillo, who arrived from the interior section of the country with a moderate amount of marihuana, which he brought to Matamoros to sell part of it in the United States and some among the addicted inmates of the municipal jail as well.

In addition, the serious corruption that exists in the municipal jail was also exposed when, the day before yesterday, two federal criminals were seen at large in the city of Brownsville, accompanied by the commander of guards, Guadalupe Montalvo.

2909

CSO: 5330/30

MEXICO

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ARRESTED FOR MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING

Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 5 Jun 81 Sec A p 9

[Text] Army forces associated with the "Canador" plan under orders from Capt Emerio Anaya found an Aerocommander aircraft in the municipality of Villa Hidalgo containing 300 kilograms of marihuana and, on the same site, arrested the principal of the Jesus Garcia Elementary School, Prof Miguel Angel Leyva Campa, to be investigated as an individual presumed guilty of a crime against health, by engaging in the sale of marihuana among the pupils in the aforementioned establishment.

The foregoing report was made by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Ernesto Avila Triana, who remarked that there may possibly be a relationship between the marihuana discovered in the airplane and the aforementioned teacher.

He added that the accused denied the charges of being a marihuana seller and luring children to drug addiction; but there are two addicts who have made charges against him in that regard. They are Jesus Hernandez Lugo and Ramon Moreno Garcia.

He went on to say that, in addition, traces of marihuana were found in the house of the individual in custody, indicating that large quantities of that drug were contained in that location.

Avila Triana said that it is presumed that the subject under arrest was purchasing the marihuana primarily in Guaymas, but that it sometimes reached him from other locations.

Avila Triana noted that an investigation is being conducted of the origin and ownership of the aircraft, because that information is not known as yet.

2909

CSO: 5330/28

MEXICO

SALES OF INHALANTS TO MINORS BANNED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Health Control Department of the State headquarters for Coordinated Public Health Services has notified hardware stores, paint shops and stores, warehouses and industries of their obligation to refrain from selling to minors products which could be used as inhalants to the detriment of their health.

This information was provided by EL SOL DE SINALOA by engineer Rodolfo Castellanos Rizo, head of that area, who remarked that the bulletin was circulated to all the business establishments engaged in these activities within the state, so that they would cooperate with the crusade that the authorities have undertaken to seek the best possible results from their efforts relating to drug addiction.

Castellanos Rizo said that the producers banned from selling to minors are those who sell thinners of all types, including paint thinner, adhesives (glue, cement for the footwear industry, and that for modeling and arts and crafts, the type used for inner tube patches and contact glue), as well as paint removers and varnishes containing acetone, dyes for footwear and spot removers for textiles, leather and plastic.

He stated that, when these products are sold, a record of the sale must be kept in a book of incoming and outgoing items, so that it may be proven at any given time that the sales thereof have been made in accordance with the legal provisions.

He added that a period of time has been granted for the implementation of the measures, aimed at insuring compliance with the department's regulations in this respect, and that those who do not operate in accordance with the new regulation will be subject to the penalties that the inspectors are dutybound to impose.

2909  
CSO: 5330/28

MEXICO

TWO TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED, OPIUM GUM SEIZED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Federal Judicial Police forces dealt another blow to the drug traffic upon arresting two individuals presumed guilty of the purchase and sale of drugs, from whom 1 kilogram and 944 grams of opium gum, which they intended to process so as to market it in the form of heroin in the neighboring country to the north, were seized.

In making the foregoing report, Miguel Conde Camacho, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, explained that the subjects in custody are Ramon Sicaireos Gastelum and Candelario Beltran Meza, who, after the preliminary investigation had been completed, were turned over to the first district judge.

The social representative noted that the drugs had been brought from Durango by Beltran Meza, who was going to sell 1 kilogram thereof to Sicaireos Gastelum for 600,000 pesos, so that the latter could process them in a clandestine laboratory, and sell them subsequently.

In his statements, Beltran Meza said that he had planted, cultivated and harvested a poppy plantation, from which he extracted the opium gum, on the La Calabaza farm in the municipality of Tamzula, Durango, and that he had gone to his friend's residence, located in the 21 de Marzo housing development, near the towers of the Federal Electricity Commission.

He also confessed that he had concealed the rest of the drugs in his residence, and hence the same investigators went to that location to seize the container in which the drugs were kept.

It was noted in conclusion that all the information which had been provided completed the records, and the individuals under arrest were sent to the IRSS [Social Rehabilitation Institute] until the penalty to be imposed was issued in the first district court, on the former for the purchase of harmful products, and on his companion for crimes against health in the degrees of planting, cultivation, harvesting and sale.

2909

CSO: 5330/28

MEXICO

FARMER ATTEMPTING HEROIN SALE ARRESTED

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 12 Jun 81 Sec B p 12

[Text] A volume of pure heroin which, according to the estimates made by the authorities, would be worth about 12 million pesos on the black market, was seized from a resident of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, as he was attempting to carry out a purchase-sale transaction at the La Posada del Camino restaurant, located on the Mexicali-San Felipe highway.

Yesterday, the agent of the Federal Public Ministry in this jurisdiction, Jose S. Reta Diaz, disclosed that the farmer Ismael Armenta Vega, aged 46, a resident of the Nuevo Leon farming development, in the municipality of San Luis Rio Colorado, was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents as he was trying to sell 143 grams of heroin.

The drugs were seized, as was a 20 caliber shotgun which he was carrying in a 1978 green Ford pickup truck with California license plates IK62747, in which he was riding to the La Posada del Camino restaurant to make the transaction.

Reta Diaz said that, after a series of investigations conducted by the Federal Judicial Police under orders from Comdr Pablo Garcia Martinez, they established surveillance outside the aforementioned restaurant.

On 9 June Armenta Vega arrived there in the described vehicle. Upon being intercepted by the police, he appeared to be extremely nervous. When searched, he was found to have an envelope attached to his left leg inside his trousers with adhesive tape.

The official from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic said that, when the heroin was analyzed in the laboratories, it was calculated that about 2 kilograms of opium gum had been used to prepare the 143 grams of the drug. In other words, the drug was of excellent quality, and could have been cut several times by the drug traffickers, so as to accrue profits of up to half a million dollars in the United States, the equivalent of 12 million pesos.

He noted that the individual in custody claimed to have received the drug from someone in Culiacan, Sinaloa, 2 months ago, with precise instructions on carrying out the purchase-sale transaction.

He had kept the drug hidden on his farm during the interval between the time that it had been delivered to him and the occasion when he had made the attempt to sell it.

Reta Diaz announced that Armenta Vega would be turned over to the first district judge in this capital, on charges of a crime against health.

2909

CSO: 5330/30



MEXICO

EIGHT OPIUM GUM TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 13 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police scored another success upon arresting eight persons presumed to have been engaged in selling drugs, from whom they seized a total of 1 kilogram and 993 grams of opium gum, a drug that they were attempting to sell for processing and distribution either outside or within the country, or in the United States.

The information supplied by the coordinator of Zone 06 for the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Hector Aviles Castillo, indicates that forces under orders from the Federal Judicial Police second commander, Manuel Espindola Martinez, heeding an anonymous call, conducted the investigation which culminated in the results cited at the beginning.

In the report made by the agents, they claim that, at No 2190 Ninth Street in the Libertad development, Zenon Amarillas Macias, Frigida Teran de Amarillas, Magdalena Lares Arana and Manuel Alvarez Gaxiola were arrested as they were making a commercial deal involving 490 grams of the aforementioned drug.

Upon being questioned, they said that the opium gum was owned by Gerardo Carrillo Arredondo, who resides at No 2294 Eighth and 20 de Noviembre Streets, in the same Libertad development. The probe was taken there, and later the police succeeded in arresting the latter individual as well as Jose Tomas Duarte Rodriguez.

The latter, in turn, gave information leading to the capture of Maclovia Lopez Cardenas, who resides at 2523 Fraternidad Street, in the El Palmito industrial development, from whom 1 kilogram and 258 grams of opium gum were seized.

Another clue, provided by those under arrest led the Federal Judicial Police investigators to the capture of Isidro Delgado, in Piaxtla de Arriba, in the municipality of San Ignacio, from whom 245 grams of opium gum were seized.

2909  
CSO: 5330/30

MEXICO

ACCUMULATION OF DRUGS INCINERATED BY AUTHORITIES

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 9 Jun 81 Sec A p 11

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun--Today, the Secretariat of Health and Assistance burned over 50 million pesos worth of drugs and psychotropic substances, which were intended to be brought into the Federal District. In addition, the officials confiscated medicines from various drug stores the expiration date of which had elapsed, and others which were not authorized for sale.

Dr Adan Punaro Rondanini, chief of the Narcotics and Drug Addiction Department of the General Directorate of Food, Beverage and Medicine Control, said that the incineration took place at kilometer 57 of the Mexico-Queretaro highway, near San Miguel de los Jagueyes, in the State of Mexico.

He reported that this destruction was in keeping with the provisions of Article 434 of the Health Code, which calls for the incineration and seizure of drugs and psychotropic substances when they could be harmful to health, if handled by individuals who are engaged in the illegal sale thereof.

A total of 227 packages and 245 boxes containing the following substances were destroyed: 1,771 kilograms of marihuana, 118 kilograms of preparations made of opium, 24 kilograms of hashish, 3,381 items of synthetic opiates; and 48 items of opium alkaloid byproducts and pharmaceutical preparations.

He said that a large volume of medicine produced from phenmentrazine, amphetamines and their salts, phenobarbital, secobarbital, codeine salts, pentazocine and its byproducts, and bitartrate, dehydrocodeinone and other pills regarded as narcotics, were also incinerated.

Dr Panuro later remarked that 116,748 items of psychotropic byproducts, such as preparations made of metacualone, meclacualone, phenobarbital and other substances were destroyed.

Also present during the burning was Comdr Guillermo Brandestein, representative of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, as well as Pilar Rojas Rojas, of the Public Ministry, who prepared the pertinent records.

2909  
CSO: 5330/30

MEXICO

BRIEFS

ACCOMPLICE'S RELEASE APPEALED--The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Xavier Elizondo, filed an appeal against the order for release issued by the federal judge of the second district court, Carlos Gilberto Canto Lopez, on behalf of Mrs. Audelia Sanchez de Wilsar, on the grounds that he did not find sufficient evidence against her to continue the action for a crime against health. Audelia Sanchez de Wilsar is the wife of Gabino Wilsar, an individual arrested by the Federal Judicial Police when he had in his possession half a kilogram of the drug methadone, which he was attempting to sell among addicts, and possibly to export to the United States. It was said that the federal prosecutor made the appeal last Thursday, considering that there was sufficient evidence to warrant issuing the order for official imprisonment of Audelia Sanchez. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 30 May 81 Sec B p 1] 2909

JUDGE DISQUALIFIES HIMSELF--After deciding on the legal status of Laurencio Castillo Aguilar and Gonzalo Chavez Estebez, the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, declared himself disqualified to continue hearing case 103/981, because he was of the opinion that the aforementioned persons committed criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the first district judge, located in Tampico, Tamaulipas. Yesterday, Castillo Aguilar and Chavez Estebez were declared officially imprisoned. The former was accused of being presumably guilty of a crime against health in the degrees of possession and transportation of opium gum and possession of marihuana, as well as violation of the federal firearms and explosives law. Chavez Estebez, for his part, is accused of committing a crime against health in the degrees of possession and transportation of opium gum, and possession of marihuana. These two individuals were captured a week ago by State Judicial Police forces from Ciudad Victoria, when they had in their possession over a kilogram of opium gum and a moderate amount of marihuana. On these grounds, the head of the Judicial Police, Lt Col Matias Rodriguez, ordered them remanded to the federal authorities in Nuevo Laredo. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 6 Jun 81 Sec C p 8] 2909

EX-POLICEMEN SENTENCED--Yesterday, two former uniformed policemen from the port of Matamoros, and their accomplice, were sentenced by the second district judge, when they were proven guilty of committing a crime against health. Gumerindo Alvarez Barrientos and Santos Garcia Ramirez received an 8-year prison sentence and a fine of 20,000 pesos, while Guadalupe Padilla de la Garza was given a prison sentence of 1 year and 8 months. The three aforementioned persons were arrested on 15 May of last year, after it was learned that Alvarez Barrientos and Garcia Ramirez had been trafficking in marihuana. The two men were arrested, and confessed their guilt, stating that the marihuana that they had been "marketing" was part of a shipment

which they had found in an abandoned 1974 Dodge car. They stated that, on 13 May of the same year, at a certain location in the port of Matamoros, they discovered the car, in which there were eight bags containing marihuana. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 6 Jun 81 Sec C p 8] 2909

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Yesterday, in case 271/980, the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, sentenced Felix Salinas Cruz and Ruben Castro Venegas, for being found guilty of a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession and trafficking. Both received a sentence of 7 years in prison and a fine of 10,000 pesos, or 2 more months of incarceration. Finally, Rodriguez Villarreal handed down sentences for Matias Hernandez Perez, Apolonia Garza Rios, Armando Perez Rivera and Julio Cesar Lastra del Angel. They were all found guilty of a crime against health, and will have to serve a 7 year prison sentence and pay a fine of 10,000 pesos or, in the default thereof, spend 2 more months in prison. This ring of drug traffickers was captured in Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas by Federal Judicial Police agents who had received reports that they were trafficking in cocaine and marihuana, and that the head of the gang was Matias Hernandez Perez. [Excerpts] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 2 Jun 81 Sec B p 3] 2909

OPIUM GUM TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Investigations conducted by Federal Judicial Police forces made it possible to capture Salvador Rivera Rivera, who came to Culiacan in an attempt to sell 1,800 grams of opium gum which he had obtained by planting, cultivating and harvesting poppies in the municipality of Badiraguato. In the statements which he made to the investigators, Rivera Rivera said that he was caught in the vicinity of the Tierra Blanca market, as he was seeking a purchaser with whom he might make a deal with the drugs. He claimed to be a native and resident of El Pueblito, in the township of San Jose del Llano, municipality of Radiraguato, where he had hidden the opium gum in a metal receptacle of the type used to hold powdered milk in the yard of his house. Also discovered was a jar containing poppy seed weighing approximately 1 kilogram and 60 grams, which was seized by the Federal Judicial Police to be submitted as evidence to the first district judge, to whom the subject in custody will be remanded so that the pertinent penal action may be taken against him. The second commander of the policy entity, Manuel Espindola Martinez, remarked that the arrest took place when Rivera Rivera was strolling around the aforementioned area and, upon noticing the presence of the Federal Judicial Police agents, began to show a certain amount of nervousness and acted suspiciously; whereupon the investigators proceeded to arrest him for questioning. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 2] 2909

ANTIDRUG ACTION CLAIMED LAGGING--The activity of the Federal Judicial Police is nil, insofar as combating the crimes covered in their jurisdiction is concerned, while every day addicts are admitted to the municipal jail, which proves that the drug traffic is at its height. The commander of the Federal Judicial Police and his agents have seldom inflicted even "slight" blows on the drug traffic, and only upon unknown individuals, because the others are not bothered. However, the fact that no drug traffickers have been arrested for several months does not mean that they are not operating, because the constant arrests of addicts proves the contrary. During the past few days, many persons have been arrested for having joints of marihuana in their possession. For example, early yesterday morning Bladimiro Jono Perez, aged 23 and a resident of the town of Tampico, Tamaulipas, was arrested, and a container of marihuana which he had concealed in his clothing was discovered in his possession. The addict Maximino Quezada was also arrested yesterday, and each day the same thing happens, with the number of arrested addicts now at a scandalous rate. [Text] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 11 Jun 81 Sec A p 15] 2909

TRAFFICKERS BLAMED FOR MURDERS--Culiacan, Sinaloa, 15 Jun.--The sons of Dr Fernando Loredó Gil, director of the Dermatological Center, and of the former president of the Banking Center in this town were found shot to death and burned in a car, apparently by the drug trafficking underworld of this state. The bodies of the three youths who had been brutally killed were found in the settlement of Agua Zarca in this municipality, in a 1980 model car. Joaquín Loredó Zazueto and his brother, as well as Salvador Sandoval López, are the youths who were murdered. The first two were sons of Loredó Gil, and the third was the son of the former president of this town's Banking Center. It was learned from the preliminary investigation that the youths, aged 27, 24 and 23, respectively, were first abducted and taken to the aforementioned settlement, where they were shot, and then the car was torched. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Jun 81 Sec A p 5] 2909

PLANE FOUND WITH MARIHUANA--Mexico City, 5 June--After 3 days of intensive searching through the entire mountain area, the dog "Fritz" and a group of special Federal Judicial Police agents discovered in the most out-of-the-way location an Aerocommander plane containing over half a ton of marihuana of excellent quality. The head of the Federal Judicial Police, Gen Raul Mendiola, remarked: "The job was quite difficult, and ended on a clandestine airstrip located in Villa Hidalgo, Sonora, where a group of drug traffickers had their center of operations. The price of the drugs which were seized totaled tens of thousands of pesos." The police commander explained that the occupants of the aircraft, apparently Americans, fled upon discovering the presence of the police, but that, "with the cooperation of Fritz, the criminals will be caught at any moment." [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 6 Jun 81 Sec B p 12] 2909

CSO: 5330/30

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Kabul, June 15 (Bakhtar)--About 844.5 kg of opium was seized by the in-charge of the campaign against smuggling department yesterday at the Paghman road junction from lorry no 218. The driver and the cleaner were also captured. The 111 bags of opium hidden in a special way were smuggled from Kabul to Kandahar. Ali Khan, son of Mahmud, and Pair Mohammad, son of Abdul Majed, are under investigation. The opium worth more than Afs. 2.5 million was handed over to the Kabul Customs House. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/5582

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM HAUL--Tehran, 27 June (AFP)--Iranian police seized a staggering 3.2 tons of opium in one single haul after it had been introduced into the country by truck from Afghanistan, PARS News Agency reported today. The highly precious illegal cargo was discovered hidden underneath bricks when nosy policemen stopped the truck for inspection in the central Iranian province of Yazd. Police told AFP that two Iranian citizens aboard (?the) truck who were promptly arrested were found to be members of an international drug traffic network. [Text] [GF271355 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 27 Jun 81 GF]

FASA DRUG HAUL--Fasa revolution guards have arrested three persons for selling 3 kg of opium. They have also seized 160 grams of heroin from a number of people. They have been arrested. [GF201858 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 20 Jun 81 GF]

DARAB DRUG HAUL--Darab revolution guards have seized 2 kg of opium and arrested one person. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 20 Jun 81 GF]

CSO: 5300/5581

DENMARK

JUSTICE MINISTER PLANS TO INCREASE NARCOTICS POLICE

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 27 May 81 p 5

[Text] In 1983 and in 1984, the police force will be increased by 100 persons each year, and the resources of the police will be increased and improved.

These are some of the elements of a plan by Minister of Justice Ole Espersen for increased efforts against crime and especially narcotics crimes.

The plan was outlined in a report to the Folketing referred to by the Minister of Justice at a meeting with the press at the prime minister's office last Monday.

The background to the plan is a growing number of narcotics problems as well as a declining rate of detection of criminal acts.

Before it will be possible to increase the police force in 1983 and 1984, 54 policemen will have to be transferred from other departments to the narcotics police. There will be a strengthening of the narcotics police in Copenhagen and in the major provincial towns, and in each individual police district there will be a police officer devoting himself specially to narcotics problems.

To increase the patrols, 150 additional patrol cars will be added to the existing car fleet of 1,300 cars, and better radio equipment will be purchased.

In the opinion of the minister, in several correctional facilities the number of committed offenders is far too large compared to the number of employees. He, therefore, wants to cut this number by 50 percent through structural changes. Furthermore, at three to four correctional facilities, special wards will be set up for drug addicts. Extra safety measures will be introduced to prevent drugs from being smuggled into the prisons.

Also within the area of penology, the minister wants additional staff. The offenders committed must have better possibilities of being treated by physicians, psychiatrists, etc., and increased possibilities of education,



- etc., must be created within the prisons. Furthermore, the possibilities  
- of slow withdrawal from drugs by means of methadone must be increased  
within the prisons.

The possibilities of treating drug addicts within the municipalities and counties must be improved. Finally, through increased support to the Crime Prevention Board, the efforts to combat drug abuse in schools and youth clubs will be intensified.

It is the finance committee of the Folketing which will decide whether funds may be granted to finance the minister's plan, which will cost him 30 million kroner and 35 million kroner, respectively, during each of the first 2 years.

Only one part of the plan will involve a direct amendment of an act and will, therefore, have to be dealt with during a session of the Folketing, viz. the proposal to incorporate a provision governing the handling of stolen goods in the criminal code which will make it illegal to make money on drug offences.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2364

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

POLICE OFFICIAL VIEWS CHANGES IN DRUG SCENE

Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 May 81 p 22

[Article by J. Neander: "Setback for Drug Investigators: The Stuff Comes By Way of Stettin"]

[Text] Drug investigators throughout the world are unsure of themselves. Just as their battle against international drug trafficking had again become more promising, their powerful enemy adapted to conditions. "As long as there is a demand there will be someone in the world to satisfy it," complains Erich Strass, managing director of criminal investigation and chief of drug control in the Federal Criminal Police Bureau. The very latest: Pakistani heroin reaching us by sea through Polish ports such as Gdingen, Swinemuende or Stettin.

A year ago the situation seemed clear enough. Long dominant trafficking routes from Southeast Asia via the Netherlands were replaced by an oversupply of heroin of the highest concentration (between 30 and 65 percent) originating in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Lebanon, but transformed and smuggled via Turkey into central Europe and the United States largely through an extensive, highly organized Kurdish organization.

The Kurds also partially succeeded in taking control of wholesale trade in the recipient countries. For example, trafficking in Frankfurt was bound in a stringent hierarchy: At the top Kurds, under them Turks, then the so-called "Bimbos" (Black Africans), and last the chain of small German dealers dependent upon themselves.

This hierarchy is coming to an end. The military takeover in Turkey, strict controls along the so-called Balkan route and the introduction on 1 October, 1981 of compulsory visas for Turks in the FRG, France, Italy and the Benelux countries are having an effect. Turkey, which in any case already had its own illegal opium cultivation under strict control, is becoming less and less important as a "laboratory" for the refining of raw opium or morphine base into heroin and as a "shipping agency" to the West.

Of course opium is seeking new corridors for itself. The area under cultivation is steadily increasing. In Iran it even doubled despite all Khomeyni's threats. After two bad harvests there was a record harvest this year in the golden triangle of Southeast Asia (converts to about 70 to 80 tons of heroin). And in addition to this surplus it is not even possible to eliminate the legal opium production for the world pharmaceutical markets: India is sitting on hundreds of thousands of tons. Experts fear that these quantities too will someday, somehow, reach the illegal drug scene.

Large-scale producers in western Pakistan are to a large extent now refining the opium themselves, as far as has been determined, and are attempting to bring the heroin into central Europe either indirectly through Greece (whose citizens are not subject to compulsory visas), or by sea on board Polish ships via Karachi (illegal of course). Recently 51 kilos of heroin was secured in Gdingen.

The effect on the German drug scene has been difficult to determine so far. "The situation is unclear, but we have reason to believe that it is highly threatening. At least there is absolutely no reason to give something like an all-clear signal," says Erich Strass.

Heroin is presently relatively uncommon in this country, but it is by no means a scarce commodity. The concentration of the stuff on the street has fallen to 20 to 30 percent. That is probably the real reason for the as such encouraging fact that the number of drug deaths in the FRG fell from 623 in 1979 to 494 in 1980 and probably will hardly exceed 300 this year.

Retail prices have nominally remained stable, although in reality they have risen sharply because of the falling concentration. In addition, significant differences have developed from land to land. One gram of heroin now costs DM 100 to 150 in Berlin, and DM 250 to 425 in Bavaria.

The number of initially registered "users of hard drugs" rose again in 1980: from 12,372 in 1979 to 16,776. But it had been 19,176 in 1978. "So far we have no explanation for the kink in 1979," admits Strass. And still another phenomenon contradicts all of the usual theories: The portion of youths among the junkies is decreasing markedly. But this is compensated by a resurgence in the use of hashish. In certain cities there are now schools that demand the utmost attention of drug combatants. A total of 72 tons of cannabis products were secured in 1980 in western Europe, the highest annual amount ever.

Cocaine is also attaining threatening dimensions. In the first 4 months of 1981 the same quantity of this fashionable drug, which comes to Germany from Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, was secured as during all of 1980.

With narcotic drugs a great deal occurs in waves, says Erich Strass. At times it may be very difficult to uncover the reasons for this wave pattern. The police alone are probably overtaxed. Have the bestseller, about Christiane F., and the book and film about the "Kinder vom Bahnhof Zoo" ["Children from Zoo Railroad Station"] had any effect?

Strass hesitates a long moment: "An effect sure, but possibly mainly as a deterrent for those who in any case are not subject to the danger of consuming drugs. With those who are in danger it could even have the opposite effect. I would prefer to reserve my opinion on that."

9746  
CSO: 5300/2351

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PROFESSOR SURVEYS DRUG SCENE, DRAWS CONCLUSIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] How much money does a heroin addict spend in order to be able to drug himself? Does "shooting" three times always make one addicted? Are more drugs consumed in Bundeswehr barracks than elsewhere? Prof Arthur Kreuzer, Giessen criminologist, has investigated questions of this kind on behalf of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau. He made surveys in Frankfurt, Giessen, Darmstadt, Berlin and Munich. Among those he interviewed were 57 male and 20 female "junkies," in other words users of hard drugs, who were willing to give him a glance into the drug subculture.

According to Kreuzer's findings there are presently with certainty 60,000 to 80,000 people dependent on drugs in the FRG. Women make up about 20 percent of those addicts registered by the police, and the number of female "junkies" is growing. Most of these addicts are 21 to 25 years old. One-half to two-thirds of addicts are known to police.

On Wednesday Kreuzer reported in Wiesbaden that the "entrance age" into the drug scene has apparently not decreased in the recent past. Instead the so-called age tendency for drug dependents seems to be rising. There seem to be grounds for the supposition that hashish is the typical pace setter on the road to heroin addiction. The palette of addictive substances which may lead to hard drugs is wide; alcohol and nicotine probably play no insignificant role there.

The thesis that a person will inevitably become addicted to heroin after three "shots" was described as false and dangerous by the criminologist. It may lead users to the mistaken notion that they must stay on the needle because they are addicted. According to Kreuzer, whether or not a person becomes addicted depends upon many factors, as well as his education, his future prospects, and his mental state. It is no wonder when a "dead-beat type without any saving social fabric" switches from hashish to heroin.

Kreuzer concludes from what he was told that "bailing out" comes mainly during the period of apprenticeship. As a rule young people are enticed into consuming drugs in the presence of groups in which the taking of narcotics is no longer an unusual adventure; group pressure causes many to waver. Only in a few cases are school friends or fellow workers the determinant mediators in the use of narcotics. And Professor Kreuzer has established something else: "Joblessness appears to be not the cause of a so-called drug career, but the effect."

Kreuzer's experience is that estimates for the heroin need of an addict and the money that he spends for it are generally too high. He has calculated that the average daily dose for an addict is about 100 milligrams of heroin of "street quality" (20 percent concentration). The costs run about DM 50 per day. Addicts obtain this money with the help of "procurement criminality," girls chiefly through prostitution. Among those "junkies" asked, 19 percent of the men and 40 percent of the women verified that they had taken part in burglaries in order to get money.

The "self-supplier" of drugs, who, as at the start of the 1970's, obtained narcotics by breaking into drug stores, by a doctor's prescription, or had raw opium brought to him from the Orient hardly exists any more. Heroin addicts buy on the black market; they stay in the same town, in their familiar "scene" in which they are at home. In this regard criminologist Kreuzer explains: "The scene is a stable and reliable source. It can survive individual arrests and confiscations because of its decentralized and elastic form of organization. The scene also offers the opportunity to obtain the necessary money for the addiction and other needs. In most detention institutions drugs are consumed in small quantities only. Reports of an internal drug subculture in the institutions are often exaggerated."

Kreuzer has looked around in barracks too. There he found out: In the case of Bundeswehr soldiers drug problems play a smaller role than for civilians of the same age. Anyone who drinks a lot of alcohol in the Bundeswehr probably did so earlier too, says the criminologist. Drugs in the Bundeswehr seem instead to be a problem introduced from outside, and not caused by the situation. All things considered, however, drug addiction is probably more significant in the Bundeswehr than the officially registered cases would indicate, according to Kreuzer.

Kreuzer advises the police to concentrate their investigation more on the dealers than on the users. In large cities drug investigators have given "junkies" caught for the first time the choice of either submitting to treatment or facing criminal prosecution. Of course it is not always possible to substitute therapy for punishment, says the professor. Where the will for treatment is lacking probably very little can be done. But on the other hand "junkies" could more easily be won over to therapy through judicial pressure.

Kreuzer warns against giving addicts "substitute substances" in order to break them of the heroin habit. A person who has slipped into the drug subculture, argues the criminologist, is so involved in it that substitute drugs would hardly cause him to abandon his subculture world. In addition, both the Scandinavian and British "drug waves" of the 1960's died down without any "substitute drug program."

9746  
CSO: 5300/2351

FRANCE

HASHISH, ARMS SEIZED AT ST. TROPEZ, PARIS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 May 81 p 12

[Text] The St. Tropez police had a lucky break. By searching through a wallet found in the street, they made it possible to dismantle a whole network of drug traffickers, including two young people from good families. Fifty kilos of hashish, as well as weapons, have already been seized. And the investigation is just beginning.

The affair really begins in the lost and found office of the St. Tropez police station last Monday. In the wallet, which was picked up on a sidewalk by a passerby who hastens to bring it to them, the police discover 4,000 francs in small bills. Along with these four bundles of 100-franc bills, there are identity papers in the name of Marc Fleury, 23, residing at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and also a small bag containing 1 gram of cocaine.

When they learn that the owner of the wallet lives on a 13-meter sloop moored at Port Grimaud, the St. Tropez police decide to visit the boat. They are received on board by the sister of the party concerned, Diane Fleury, 20. A simple, brief search yields the discovery of five tablets containing 1 kilo of hashish each. The next thing is to find Marc Fleury.

He is questioned the next day and then immediately interrogated by the Toulon SRPJ [expansion unknown] inspectors and those of the Central Narcotics Office, who from the beginning have suspected an important traffic. They are not mistaken.

The son and daughter of a good family--their parents have a very handsome mansion in Neuilly--Marc and Diane Fleury confess to making very frequent trips between the Cote d'Azur and North Africa. Trips made in order to bring back to France huge quantities of hashish. Their most recent cargo, which came to Morocco from Jidda, involved 600 kilos, a mission that brought in 100,000 francs to the two smugglers.

Since Wednesday the investigators have been developing all the information received in the course of the interrogation. Several witnesses are interrogated in Cannes, in the Massif Central and in Paris in the circle frequented by the Fleurys. With no results. It is not until Friday that the affair's true dimensions become evident.

The Network Cache

Again it is chance that will lead the police to the apartment in Monceau Park in Paris, a true network cache. While petting the dog of one of the friends of the two young people, whom they have just been visiting, one of the policemen is intrigued by a telephone number. It is the number of the apartment in Paris, where they discover not only 50 kilos of hashish, but also weapons and documents, concerning which the police demonstrate great discretion, all the more so because they could make possible a vast haul in the following few days.

Meanwhile, Marc Fleury and his sister have been imprisoned, four other persons are in custody, including a man who may be the head of the network, and several new witnesses are scheduled to be examined today. "We are in the presence of a very large traffic, and we have to expect new developments in the next few days," was the comment on Saturday of one of the inspectors of the Central Narcotics Office, who have joined with those of the Central Crime Repression Office.

8946

CSO: 5300/2371

SWEDEN

NATIONAL, COUNTY POLICE DISPUTE STOCKHOLM DRUG CASES JURISDICTION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jun 81 p 28

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] The dispute that has developed between Huddinge county police and the National Police Administration (RPS) about how to fight drugs in Stockholm county only seems to get worse. RPS accuses county police of engaging in work that sorts under its jurisdiction in the police district of Stockholm. County police claim that certain people within RPS are working against them and states that the National Narcotics Squad (about 70 men) is not taking care of its responsibilities.

"It is sad that things have come to this, particularly at a time when drug abuse and related crimes are worse than ever in Stockholm county," said the head of county police, Commissioner Gosta Claesson.

There have been differences of opinion between Huddinge police and RPS for some time about how to fight narcotics within the county. The straw that broke the camel's back as far as Huddinge county police is concerned (20 men) was the following:

Sodertalje police wanted a director for its narcotics unit. County police supported it, but RPS did not honor the petition.

RPS answered in part: "Consenting to this would actually mean the creation of a special narcotics squad in Stockholm county. RPS thinks that would be wrong based on considerations concerning the police district's future organization which was recently discussed in Parliament and which will be discussed further in a police report..."

In its answer RPS also said: "The special narcotics squad in Stockholm county has for some time now been increasingly involved in search and investigatory duties that fall under national jurisdiction. Not infrequently, its activity extends to the Stockholm police district. As far as we can judge, this change in the squad's responsibilities has resulted in reduced efforts to combat drug-related crimes beyond the street level in Stockholm county. The present situation in Sodertalje must be viewed as a consequence of this..."



At a stormy meeting of Huddinge police last Tuesday, department head ULF Waldau explained the National Police's point of view and told DAGENS NYHETER:

"To my knowledge, national narcotics agents and Huddinge police work well together and both units have had very good results. The fact that Huddinge police have had several big search and investigation cases has necessitated a great deal of personnel so that we have had to turn down requests for help from neighboring districts, forcing them to turn to other districts."

But Commissioner Claesson interpreted RPS's answer as rather scathing criticism of Huddinge police and said:

"The squad has long been aware that certain people within RPS have viewed the squad's activity unkindly and disapproved of the results we have had."

"When RPS says that because of our expanded search work we have been negligent in combatting drug-related crimes within the county, that simply means that, according to RPS, we have failed to take care of our responsibilities."

"Anyone who has the slightest knowledge about drug criminality knows that it does not follow district boundaries and is not limited to a particular district, not even a single county. As far as the Stockholm region is concerned, it is impossible to draw any boundaries."

"According to the agreement," Claesson continued, "RPS is responsible for combatting drugs within the Stockholm police district and the county squad is responsible for the rest of the county. Following an investigation and in order to prevent any 'competitive situations,' the chiefs of the National Police, the Stockholm police and the county police decided that the chief of the National Narcotics Squad, a representative from the Central Search Squads and the chief of the County Narcotics Squad together should lead the narcotics operations in the entire region. This agreement was made early in 1979, but it has not yet been applied."

Claesson also pointed out that Huddinge police did not come under any criticism at "Thursday's meeting," which was held at the Central Search Squads' headquarters nor has it received any criticism from the Stockholm police district.

Far from it, there has been much openness with respect to its activity.

We cannot say the same for the National Police. It should also be known that Stockholm police are dissatisfied with the manner in which the National Narcotics Squad is handling its duties. The district has plans to establish its own narcotics squad.

Claesson revealed that National Police were tipped off a few years ago about the so-called Turkish boat in Uddevalla (more than 100 kilograms of cannabis was picked up from the harbor basin floor).

**Claesson:**

"The chief of the National Narcotics Squad wondered if our squad could intensify its internal searches since some foreign smugglers, supposedly owning the cannabis on board this boat, were suspected of being in Solentuna. Some of our searchers interrupted their schooling to take on this job. National Police could not provide any personnel in that instance because it had to send men to Uddevalla.

We were finally told we could not get any reinforcements. National Police could not tie up its personnel for the long and intensive search period that was thought to be necessary. So, the National Police, which are supposed to coordinate large-scale drug investigations nationwide, could or would not engage in what was suspected to be the largest drug case ever dealt with in Sweden."

8952

CS0: 5300/2359

SWEDEN

# HELICOPTER TRACKS DOWN SPEEDBOAT SMUGGLING DRUGS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 May 81 p 8

[Article by Gunnar von Sydow]

[Text] A speedboat operated by a drug smuggler was too fast for police boats, but a helicopter was prepared to chase it back and forth among the skerries outside Goteborg for a couple of hours. When the smuggler landed on a small island in order to hide, a policeman jumped from the helicopter and overpowered him.

Thus ended several days' chase of a drug courier who had picked up 100 grams of amphetamine in Amsterdam. It has a street value of approximately 100,000 kronor.

The 40-year old courier from Uddevalla has been under police surveillance for some time. On Thursday 14 May he went to Amsterdam, the European drug trade capitol. Two policemen from Uddevalla Narcotics Squad followed him. One of them was Assistant Detective Arne Burnam. He reports:

"We tried to shadow him the best we could down there. We had help from the Dutch police, but still were not able to observe him transacting any business.

"On Sunday 17 May he took the ferry to Goteborg. We went along and kept him under surveillance. We thought he would take the narcotics through customs himself.

"But when we approached Vinga lighthouse, we saw a speedboat coming toward the ferry. We immediately notified Goteborg police, who readied a helicopter. When the speedboat got up to the ferry, the courier threw a bag into the water. The boat picked it up and disappeared--the helicopter in pursuit.

"After a couple of hours the driver of the speedboat was apprehended on a small island in the skerries. The courier aboard the ferry was apprehended without drama. Both are now in jail. They have made some confessions.

Another man has been apprehended and may go to jail. Police expect to make further arrests.

When this organization is taken care of, police hope to have broken the amphetamine trade in Uddevalla for a while.

8952 :  
CSO: 5300/2359

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Heroin valued on the black market at 480,000 pounds was seized last night by Scotland Yard Drug Squad officers in raids on two addresses in Forest Gate and King's Cross. Three men were later helping police inquiries. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 May 81 p 32]

CSO: 5320/24

END